THE Boſton- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL. No. 598.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1766.

Meſſ'rs EDES and GILL,

OBSERVING in the Evening-Poſt for monday July 28, a tranſcript from the London Magazine for April laſt, attempting to ſet at nought, a very plain and often repeated precept of the New Teſtament, we beg you'l inſert in your Paper the following reflections upon ſaid piece, and you'l oblige ſome lovers of truth, and your conſtant readers.

The Author of this performance, it wou'd ſeem is a good deal chagrin'd, and offended at a new mode of Religious Profeſſion, reproachfully call'd Sandimanian, The thing that ſeems to put him out of all patience is a cuſtom thoſe very ſingular profeſſors obſerve, which he thinks ariſes from a too literal & groſs interpretation of the Apoſtle Paul's injunctions Rom. 16. 16. and 2 Cor. 13. 12. "Salute and greet one another with an holy kiſs." Peter has it 1Ep. 5. 14 "---a kiſs of Charity." He calls this a figurative and metaphorical injunction, and ſays the Apoſtle never meant it ſhou'd be obſerved in the corporal manner, of one perſons kiſſing the lips of another; and he endeavours to prove this by informing us that it was impoſſible for the Church at Corinth to kiſs the faces &c. of the Chriſtians at Rome. As we have no acquaintance with the Greek language, we cannot poſitively deny that the words, *Salute*, *Greet* and *Kiſs*, are all render'd from the ſame original word; but as Mr. Decency has done no more than inſinuate it in his curious criticiſm on the tranſlation, we take the liberty very much to ſcruple it, and further think he is enduced to this ſophiſtical gloſs, by a great hatred to the truth, and ſtrong deſire to invalidate a plain apoſtolic command, and that he has conceal'd part of his learning, while he intimates that he is learned, in order to palm his lie upon mankind, with the authority of a man of letters.----The words ſalute and kiſs, are well underſtood in common life, the former to bear many different modes, while the latter is underſtood in a more limited ſenſe to ſignify one of theſe modes----We underſtand a certain number of guns fired upon the anniverſary of the King's Birth to be a royal ſalute, we are likewiſe acquainted that there are different kinds of ſalutations in the Navy and Army by the firing of Guns, exerciſing of arms, modeling colours, &c. We conceive alſo how a perſon at a diſtance from home, ſalutes his family and friends by letter, ſending his love to one and compliments to another, and it would be eaſily underſtood, in ſuch a familiar letter, as men are wont to write to their intimates, as an eminent, and peculiarly endearing ſalutation, for a man to write his brother, to kiſs his ſiſter or friend in his behalf----Thus agreable to common ſenſe it is eaſy to perceive the Apoſtles meaning when he ſays "the Churches of Aſia ſalute you"---"all the brethren Greet you."---that they ſent their love to their brethren by Paul's letter---and that Paul greeted and ſaluted them with an Epiſtle, as he ſays 1. Cor. 16. 21. "The ſalutation of me Paul with mine own hand."---So likewiſe when he exhorts them to ſalute one another with a kiſs, he means they ſhou'd exchange a kiſs of the mouth one with another, as a token of charity and affection. If we deprive the Apoſtle's words of this plain and obvious meaning, as too literal and groſs, it is impoſſible for us to affix any meaning at all to them---for this writer himſelf, tho' he has exploded this interpretation, or rather plain import of the Apoſtle's words, as groſs and indelicate, has given us no other uſage, according to his own delicate opinion inſtead of it, whereby we might even pretend an obſervance of the Apoſtle's exhortation, for altho', by charitably ſuppoſing we look upon it as an apoſtolic injunction; he ſeems to inſinuate that he does not: and we have ſtrong reaſons for our ſuſpicion, as the drift of his piece only tends to ſet it aſide without offering any thing to be obſerved in its room. Yet he tells the world that it is enjoin'd by the Apoſtle, and quotes two noted inſtances, and ſays Paul's Epiſtle, and the ſeveral ſalutations contain'd in it, were expreſſions of "*pious affections and ardent wiſhes for the proſperity and peace*" of thoſe to whom they were ſent. And that "*the holy kiſs with which he exhorts them to ſalute one another muſt alſo have the ſame ſignification*". All this we readily grant. Thus he has acknowledged that the Apoſtle did enjoin the uſe of the holy kiſs---he has acknowledged it, alſo, as an important and ſignificant injunction, yet he violently preſſes us to diſuſe it for fear of diſhonouring our profeſſion; but is this a ſufficient reaſon for declaring void one of the moſt plain, and often repeated commands in the New Teſtament?

By the great boaſting in favour of this piece, among the enemies, both of truth and decency, it is very obvious, that if a man have but ſufficient impudence to vent his ignorance of, and malice againſt the Scripture, he will gain the plaudit of the world, altho' even common ſenſe be violated by the moſt palpable and glaring abſurdities; but it puts us in mind of a ſaying of one of theſe Apoſtle's, which is fulfill'd in the preſent caſe, "They are of the world therefore the world heareth them"

Every lover of the truth, we judge, will reverence Paul's commands as he would the commands of God, believing him to be delivering the laws of Chriſt, in his Epiſtle's to the Churches. If Paul's commands have the authority of Heaven to ſupport them, then every man who attempts to ſet aſide the obligation to obey theſe commands in their plain and literal meaning, whatever pretentions he makes to Decency, we beg leave to ſay of ſuch an one "*he is proud knowing nothing but doting about queſtions & ſtrifes of words, whereof cometh envy, ſtrifes, railings & evil ſurmiſings, perverſe diſputings of men of corrupt minds deſtitute of the truth.*"---We are well aſſured that a careful obſervation of any of the commands of Chriſt, or his Apoſtle's will be deem'd to ariſe from ignorance and want of due penetration, and that any interpretation that enforces obedience to the plain command will always be depricated and ſet aſide as too literal and groſs for the refined taſte of the lovers of the piety & decency of this world, & we expect the chief oppoſition from ſuch, and are not in the leaſt ſurprized that this oppoſer ſhou'd appear with the maſk of decency and diſcretely addreſs, after a grand example: "*yea hath Paul ſaid greet ye one another with a holy kiſs?*" thus the plea for ſetting aſide obedience to the firſt command, was urged by an interpretation, neither *literal* nor *groſs*.----Every reader of the Scripture muſt know that Paul ſpeaks reſpectfully and honorably of the undefiled marriage Bed, and commands young men and women, who have not the gift of continency to marry, yet tho' this is plainly commanded, we have heard of a time when it was ſet aſide by a ſet of Prieſts who came pretending the utmoſt regard for purity, and talking of the life of Celibacy as more pure than the married life: but all Europe are well acquainted with the vile impurity of the lives of thoſe men who thus trampled upon the Apoſtle's command, and from the ſpirit of this piece referr'd to, we have all reaſon to conclude that the Author is no more a lover of what Paul calls decency, than the Roman prieſts were lovers of what Paul calls purity. This is no breach of charity on our part, for we dont pretend to have charity for any but thoſe who profeſs regard for the Apoſtle's commands and honour them by yielding a literal obedience to them.

When we contend for obedience to the commands enjoined by Chriſt and his Apoſtle's, we dont think it falls to our ſhare to prove theſe commands to have been a practice among men in the Eaſt or Weſt-Country; tho' it could be clearly proved, that they were never before practiſed, yet the bare injunction, wou'd demand our punctual and implicit obedience: therefore we think it our wiſeſt and beſt way to obey the command, "*Greet ye one another with a kiſs of charity:*" without paying the ſmalleſt regard to what Sandys, Shaw, or Doctor Pocock, ſays about the cuſtom and manner of ſalutation: for what ever any, or all of them ſay about it, in this, or the other Country, we, ſuſpicious of their ignorance and partiality on the ſubject, appeal to a greater authority, even that of King Solomon, who lived in the Eaſt, and knew the cuſtoms better than any of them, and he ſays Pro. 24. 26. "*every man ſhall kiſs his lips, who giveth a right anſwer.*

Becauſe the Apoſtle being abſent from the Churches to whom he writes, having no opportunity to perform the mutual exchange of a corporal external kiſs of charity, he therefore ſends his ſalutations in a letter; and becauſe the Church, to whom he writes, lived in one city, and frequently met together; by this means they had opportunity to ſalute one another with a bodily kiſs; therefore the Apoſtle thus plainly enjoins the practice; and to difference this kiſs, from the kiſſes men and women beſtow on one another, in the way of Friendſhip, or that affection, which ſubſiſts among near relations, he calls this kiſs *holy*, as it belongs to *charity*, which is the fruit of the *moſt holy Faith*.

We have not the ſmalleſt doubt of the Apoſtle's exceeding care for decency and order, and if he had ſeen any thing contrary hereto, in the brethrens kiſſing each other with the kiſſes of the mouth, we make no doubt, but his well known vigilence would have provided us with a timely caution, againſt it: and ſo wou'd have ſuperceded the neceſſity of any warning that cou'd come from any man, in any age ſince his days.

If the author of chriſtianity had ſeen any thing *indecent* in this practice, he wou'd not have admitted Judas to approach his perſon in an *indecent* and unſeemly manner. But far is Jeſus from throwing any reflection upon the practice: but as it was a well known ſign of love, and as every thing that belongs to love muſt be agreable in his ſight, who is love, ſo he rebukes the perfidious traitor, for uſeing this ſacred ſign to cover the murderous intention of his heart. But what would ſuch a *lover of decency*, as this writer have ſaid, had he ſeen the beloved diſciple leaning upon Jeſus boſom? If kiſſing the lips of a man be an *indecent* cuſtom, expoſing chriſtians *to ſuſpicions among their infidel neighbours*, would not this cuſtom have had the ſame effect? If Paul had ſeen any thing evil, *or even the appearance of evil* in this, would he have ſuffer'd the elders of the church of Epheſus to have fallen upon his neck and kiſſed him in the public manner expreſs'd in the text, *Acts* 20. 37.

Some to oppoſe the practice of this apoſtolic injunction, have gone about to find *decent* excuſes for the neglect of it, without having the confidence to deny it. But have told us, that after the Apoſtles were dead, the fathers ſeeing this cuſtom abuſed to lacivious practices, laid it aſide out of a regard to *decency*. If this be true, we think the fathers were employ'd in a very bad cauſe, and their conduct muſt appear very odious to thoſe who reflect upon Chriſt's words, 22 *Rev.* 18, 19. If this plea cou'd ever deſerve a conſideration, it was when ſuch abominable and lacivious practices, was found in the church of Corinth, but ſo far was the Apoſtle from ſetting aſide this practice, that while he is reproveing their crimes with the warmeſt indignation, and exhorting them to "*flee fornication*", concludes both his Epiſtles with urging this chriſtian ſalutation.

If we would have the praiſe and approbation of the decent, it behoves us to lay aſide this practice; but let all men judge if our loſs wou'd not be exceeding great; for in ſo doing we wou'd looſe the comfort that breathes in that lovely ſaying of Pauls, 1 *Cor.* 11. 1, 2. "*Be ye followers of me even as I am of Chriſt. Now I* PRAISE *you brethren that you remember* ME *in* ALL *things, and keep the ordinances as I deliver'd them to you*". In our continuance in this and other apoſtolic ordinances, we expect the praiſes of Paul, which, notwithſtanding he has long ſince fallen a ſacrifice to the *decent*, for his practices and exhortations, we value above the praiſes of all men now living upon earth. And this emboldens us to laugh at the diſapprobation of every other man, let his pretence to *decency*, wiſdom or piety be ever ſo great.

We have few *learned*, and none of the *moſt learned*, in any of our churches. Our companies reſembling the church of Corinth to whom Paul ſays, *Eph.* 1. 26. Ye ſee your calling brethren, &c."---We confeſs we ſhou'd be greatly diſcouraged by the haughty menaces of the *learn-*

[illegible] wife, [illegible] ſuch paſſages as this laſt quoted, and from 12th verſe to the end of the chapter, whether our being fooliſh and illiterate does not unfit us for this part of Chriſt's ſervice, to *contend earneſtly for the faith once delivered to the ſaints*---and for the ordinances Paul delivered to the firſt churches.---We think it ſtrange to have the queſtion gravely put, how thoſe at Philippi could ſalute every ſaint in Chriſt Jeſus? And for anſwer we would beg the queriſt, or any of his votaries, to [illegible] the firſt verſe of the epiſtle to the Philippians---and we deſire ſome of the moſt learned, and moſt reverend among them, to give the public a Definition of the Holy Kiſs---ſince they will not allow it to be external and corporal.

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Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Duke of Cumberland Packet Capt. Goodridge, arrived at New-York in ſeven Weeks and one Day from Falmouth; by whom we have the following Advices.

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. PITT, during his glorious Adminiſtration, never received to his own uſe any of the profits or emoluments belonging to his office, except the bare ſalary that every body knows to be annexed to it, he having always cauſed to be repoſited in the Treaſury, for publick uſe, all the money allowed him for ſecret ſervice, together with all the perquiſites of his office, many thouſands of which have ever ſince remained in the Treaſury, which the Lords thereof know not what to do with; nor could any of the Miniſtry, ſince his reſignation, take upon themſelves to diſpoſe of, or meddle with it, leaſt this generous inflexible Patriot ſhould again become Prime Miniſter, and call them to account for it, as none but him has a right to diſpoſe of it.---The annals of this country cannot produce ſuch another inſtance of Miniſterial diſintereſtedneſs and public ſpirit, tho' France can boaſt her Duke of Sully, who perhaps was the only Miniſter that ever diſplayed the Patriotic virtues of Mr. PITT.

July 10. It is confidently reported that the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; was this day appointed one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and that all the other great offices will be filled with ſuch perſonages as he ſhall appoint, and which gains great Credit.

July 12. Among the alterations talked of in the great offices of State, are, Lord Lyttleton for Preſident of the Council, Lord Halifax and Mr. Pitt Secretaries of State, and Lord Shelburne to be Secretary for the Affairs of America, a new office.

It is ſaid that the Port of London will be open in a few Days, for the importation of live cattle from Ireland for a limited time.---[But the Iriſhmen won't let them come.]-----

July 15. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick's return to England, will be haſtened, on account of ſome important advices received from the Continent.

Her Majeſty is ſo far happily advanced in her pregnancy, that it is ſaid ſhe will lay in in September or October next.

It is reported, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe will be appointed to conduct his Majeſty's ſiſter to Denmark.

And we hear her Royal Highneſs has particularly deſired, that her wedding-cloaths, and other dreſſes, ſhall be made of the manufactures of England.

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Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

THO' the Perſon who is ſuppoſed in the laſt *Boſton-Gazette* to have put a certain Piece into the *Providence* Paper, never had any Rancour againſt Dr. MAYHEW, but always eſteemed him highly for many excellent Things in him, more eſpecially for his ſingular Integrity and Uprightneſs, wherein he was a ſhining Example for his Brethren in the Miniſtry to follow; yet it is really his Mind, and the Mind of many others, that ſince his Sickneſs and Death, the Cauſe of *Arianiſm* hath been promoted among us: However, had he known that any one had intended to print ſo ſarcaſtical a Piece as *that*, he would have uſed his Endeavours to prevent it.

N. B. If any ſhould hereafter write ſcurrilouſly, no Notice will be taken of him.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Thurſday laſt His Excellency the Governor further Prorogued the Great and General Court to the 29th Day of *October* next.

Same Morning a ſorrowful Accident happened to one Roach, a Carpenter, by Means of a Careleſsneſs too common in that Occupation, a Scaffold on the Top of a Houſe the Corner of Queen-Street, which he was ſhingling, being but ſlightly nailed, gave way, whereby he fell into the Street, and his Head coming on a Stone, fractured his Skull in ſuch a terrible Manner, that he ſurvived but two or three Hours and then expired.

Laſt Tueſday Morning died at Roxbury, after a lingering Illneſs, SAMUEL WENTWORTH, Eſq; of this Town. His Remains were decently inter'd Friday Afternoon following.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,
Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper.

AS Attendance upon Funerals is a Mark of Reſpect to the Memory of the Deceas'd, I feel not a little Uneaſineſs at being oblig'd lately to ſtand only a gazing Spectator of the Burial of a Friend, a Gentleman who being a good Citizen, of a moſt humane Diſpoſition and unexampled Affability, has died univerſally eſteem'd and regretted. * Thoſe who had the Management of the Funeral tho't fit to proceed in Oppoſition to the Practice which had taken Place here; I did not therefore think myſelf at Liberty to attend: more eſpecially as the Deceas'd was one of the warmeſt Advocates if not the Father of that Regulation, and deſir'd in his laſt Sickneſs that it might be comply'd with. Ignorance of this Circumſtance, and a very high Regard for the Man, led many to join in the Proceſſion, who muſt from their Love to the Publick, reſent this Breach of Funeral Oeconomy. Doubtleſs the Expence is not felt in this Caſe; but will not the Example draw in ſome who *may not chance* to be as wealthy? The Loſs is great indeed; ſo doubtleſs is the Grief. Was that a reaſon for this deviation from the Mode? How eagerly will that be catch'd at? The Widow who deſigns a very ſpeedy Marriage, has nothing now to do but fluſh of Crape, with many Servants in a diſmal Garb to feign a Pungency of Grief. Have no great Loſſes been ſuſtain'd but this ſince our frugal Mode took Place? To look no further; How ſeverely has the bereaving Hand of Heaven fallen upon two Gentlemen, who kindly bore the Pall at this very Funeral, tho' They themſelves were ſatyriz'd by the Manner in which it was conducted?

So much has been offer'd in Print concerning the Utility of the late Regulations, that I am perſuaded the Public will not be baffled in their prudent Courſe by any one Example. My Deſign in appearing thus was barely to keep off ſeverer Pens. * Samuel Wentworth Esq O.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

We hear his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, who left this City on Sunday the 24th ult. is now on a Tour to the Frontier Parts of this Government, and intends to ſettle its Boundaries with Canada and New-Hampſhire, by which, much future Diſturbance may be prevented.--'Tis probable ſomething may alſo be done toward accommodating the Differences that have lately ariſen concerning the Property of [illegible] ſettled under Grants from the New-England Government, which by the late Order of his Majeſty, have fallen within the Limits of this Province.

We hear that on the Trial of Pendergaſt, the Behaviour of his Wife was very remarkable, and greatly attracted the Notice of the Audience. During the whole long Trial, ſhe was ſolicitouſly attentive to every Particular; and without the leaſt Impertinence or Indecorum of Behaviour, ſedately anxious for her Huſband, as the Evidence opened againſt him ſhe never failed to make every Remark that might tend to extenuate the Offence, and put his Conduct in the moſt favourable Point of View; not ſuffering one Circumſtance that could be collected from the Evidence, or thought of in his Favour, to eſcape the Notice of the Court and Jury. And when he came to make his Defence, ſhe ſtood behind him, reminding him of, and ſuggeſted to him every Thing that could be mentioned to his Advantage. Her affectionate Aſſiduity fill'd every Obſerver with a tender Concern, and occaſioned one of the Council for the King to make a Motion to move her out of Court, leſt ſhe might too much influence the Jury---He was anſwered, that for the ſame Reaſon he might as well move that the Priſoner himſelf ſhould be covered with a Veil, leſt the Diſtreſs painted in his Countenance ſhould too powerfully excite Compaſſion. But it ſeems the Motion was needleſs, for though ſhe was not moved out of Court, the Jury brought in the Priſoner Guilty---When ſhe could do him no further Service at Court, ſhe immediately ſet out for York, to ſolicit a Reprieve, and tho' above 70 Miles, returned in three Days, with hopes of Succeſs.-----The Priſoner having been recommended by the Court and Jury to the King's Mercy. In ſhort the whole Behaviour of this unhappy Woman, was ſuch, as did Honour to her Sex and Conjugal State.

When the terrible Sentence was pronounced upon the Priſoner, he uttered an ejaculatory Prayer to GOD for Mercy, with ſuch Earneſtneſs, and look'd ſo diſtreſſed, that the Audience, even thoſe leaſt ſuſceptible of Compaſſion, were melted into Tears. ||

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TO BE SOLD.

A Large, convenient Brick Houſe in Queen-ſtreet. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

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For LONDON,

THE Ship PRATT, *Jonathan Freeman*, Maſter, Lying at *Hancock's* Wharf, will ſail as ſoon as loaded. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with the Maſter on board, or with *Edmund Quincy* Tertius, at his Store on *Green's* Wharff,

Where is to be ſold at the loweſt Rates,

Beſt new Hemp, Poland and Engliſh Starch, London Porter, white Stone Ware, and a large and new Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods. Where alſo is to be had, the beſt warranted Sperma Ceti Candles, Sperma Ceti in ſmall thin Cakes for the Uſe of Apothecaries and Country Doctors, and Sperma Ceti Oyl in large and ſmall Quantities.

* * *

John Griffith,

Oppoſite William Vaſſall, Eſq;

CONTINUES to teach Spelling, Reading, Engliſh Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic, at the uſual Hours by Day, and would take Ten more Scholars.

He begins Evening School the Firſt of *October*, from 6 to 8 o'Clock, for the Benefit of thoſe who cannot attend by Day; and deſires ſuch as would have Six Months Schooling to attend at that Time.

* * *

William Palfrey,

At his Shop next Door North of the Heart & Crown in Cornhill,

Has juſt Imported in the Ship *Pratt*, Capt *Freeman*, from *London*, an additional Aſſortment of Goods, among which are, a great Variety of ſuperfine, middling and low priced Broad-Cloths, knapt and plain Beavers, blue, ſcarlet and ſtriped Duffils, and many other Woolens and other Articles ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale or Retail as low for the Caſh as at any Shop or Store in Town.

Alſo, French Indigo, warranted of the beſt Kind and *free from Mixture*: Beſt Bohea TEA, by large or ſmall Quantities; Engliſh Clogs and Shoes, and *Lynn* Shoes, made by the beſt Workmen. Gunpowder by the Caſk, Writing, Cartridge and Preſs Paper, and many other Articles, too numerous for an Advertiſement.

* * *

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by Joſiah Flagg at his Houſe near the Old-North Meeting Houſe, and at his Shop in Fiſh Street; by Meſſ. Thomas Leverett *and* Samuel Webb *in Cornhill; Mr.* Benjamin Loring *at the Head of the Long Wharff; Mr.* Salmon *at his Houſe near the Sign of the Lamb, and the Bookſellers in* Boſton;

A COLLECTION of all Tanſ'urs Anthems, and a Number of others, from Williams, Knapp, Aſhworth and Stephenſon. To which are added, ſome Tunes from Lion, Smith, Ravencraft, &c.

* * *

TO BE SOLD

By Moſes Belcher Baſs,

At his Shop in Ann-Street, juſt by the Conduit Town Dock, *Boſton*, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh,

HArrateens, Chineys, Prints, Suits of Curtains ready made, Bed tickens, Bed-quilts, Coverlids, Rugs, and Bed Blankets of all Sizes—Counterpains, eaſy Chairs, Couches, Feather Beds—a variety of genteel and faſhionable Looking Glaſſes, among which are ſome Ladies genteel Dreſſers—— A Quantity of very good Water Fowl & Liſbon Feathers.

* * *

ALL Perſons concern'd in the late Land Bank or Manufactory Scheme, are hereby Notified, that the Committee appointed by the General Court to examine into that Affair, have adjourn'd their Meeting to the firſt Day of *October* next at 11 o'Clock, A. M. to ſet at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street, where thoſe that incline may attend.

* * *

John Pichback,

From *LONDON*,

Has imported by the laſt Ships from London, *which he will ſell at the loweſt Price for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at his Store oppoſite* Vernon's *Head in King Street,* Boſton,

Engliſh Duck, BroadCloths, German Serges, Shalloons, Tammies, Camblets, Callimancoes, flower'd Stuffs, Flannels, ſmall and large Blankets, Beaver Coatings, Frizes, worſted Breeches Patterns, Men and Womens Hoſe, Silk Handkerchiefs, Iriſh Linnen of all Sorts, Garlix Iriſh Sheeting, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, &c Bohea Tea, &c.

N. B. A ſmall Quantity of the beſt Bottled Porter.

A young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, wants to go into a Family as a Wet Nurſe; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

* Samuel Wentworth & Vide page 490 || Vide page 489

NEW-YORK, September 8.

On Monday laſt his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. left Albany for Crown-Point, having before he ſet out, been pleaſed to ſend a Reprieve to the Sheriff of Dutcheſs County, reſpiting the Execution of WILLIAM PENDERGAST, || until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.---After his Excellency's Departure, his truly worthy and charitable Lady, looked down from her exalted Station on the poor Priſoners in Albany Goal, and ſent for a Liſt of them, and the Sums which they were committed for; and graciouſly ſent Money to redeem all ſuch as were confined under Thirty Pounds, by which, ſeveral Priſoners obtained their Liberty, and ſupport their helpleſs Families, who all echo their Gratitude to their pious Benefactreſs.---She alſo ordered a daily Proviſion for all the reſt of the Priſoners who ſtill remain confined.---Her Goodneſs is alſo experienced by ſeveral other Captives, and poor Perſons,---Heaven reward her in this and the World to come.---

BOSTON, September 15.

A Letter from London dated July 12th, ſays, "Mr. Pitt is arrived at the highest Pitch of a Subject. The King ſent a ſpecial Meſſenger for him to Town to ſettle a new Adminiſtration,---The Event will be declared in a few Days.---Wedneſday next 'tis ſaid the new Adminiſtration will be declared. Conſiſting of a Coalition of the Pitt and Bute Parties. Capt. Harriſon was Yeſterday appointed Collector for Boſton, Dr. Moffat Comptroller for New-London, and John Wentworth, Eſq; a Governor."

Another Letter of the ſame Date, ſays, "It is not yet known certainly how the new M----y will be arraigned, but it is thought all or moſt of the following will take Place, viz. Lord Temple, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with a new Board; Duke of Grafton and Mr. Pitt, Secretaries of State; Lord Shelburne, Secretary for the Plantations, a new office; Lord Halifax, firſt Lord of Trade, with a new Board; Lord Littleton, Preſident of the Council; with ſeveral other Alterations."

Extract of a Letter from Salem, *Sept.* 13. 1766.

"Advice is received here from Martineco of a violent Hurricane there the 13th of Auguſt, attended with an Earthquake: It is ſaid 21 Sail of Veſſels are deſtroyed, ſome aſhore, drove up into the Streets and not like to be got off; Two Thouſand Souls loſt by the deſtruction of the Houſes, &c. I do not learn how it was felt at the other Iſlands.---There are three Veſſels belonging to this Town ſaid to be aſhore, and a new Brig belonging to Marblehead.---The Veſſel that brings this Account had 19 Days Paſſage, and narrowly eſcaped."

Letters from Kenebeck give an account that the Indians there behave in a very ſurly manner, threatning to take ſatisfaction for the murder of two Indians ſome time ſince;---they had not done the miſchief mentioned in the Portſmouth paper; but had deſtroyed ſome grain, and broke up ſome potatoe ground near Fort Halifax, into which many of the Inhabitants had retired.

We hear that Admiral Durrell in His Majeſty's Ship Launceſton, and a Number of Tranſports with Troops arrived a Fortnight ago at Halifax. That Admiral Durrell died there two Days after.

[*In the Supplement to the Philadelphia Journal of Sept. 4, and New-York Mercury of Monday laſt, we find publiſhed two moſt infamous^Letters, written laſt Fall by one John Hughes, late Stampman for Pennſylvania. One of theſe Letters is to the Commiſſioners in England, the other to Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Theſe Letters^charge the Preſbyterian and Proprietary Party in Pennſylvania, as the Writer calls them, all the principal Men in the Colonies, and in ſhort the whole Body of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects on this Continent, with Treaſon and Rebellion againſt the beſt of Sovereigns. He is very earneſt and preſſing that the◊Act might be enforced with a high Hand and military Force, Expecting to be knock'd on the Head as he over and over declares in plain terms; he deſires Dr. Franklin to procure a Deputation for his hopeful Son Hugh Hughes, in Room of Mr. Cox Stampman for the Jerſeys, reſigned. He declares on his Parole, that his Son Hugh is a very promiſing Youth, and that he will be bound for his good Behaviour as long as he lives--That there was a Proſpect of executing the Act◊in the Jerſeys, ſo that if his own Brains were beat out as he then cruelly apprehended, he was in Hopes ſome Honor and Property would be preſerved his worthy Family. Theſe are preciſely his Sentiments, and nearly his own Words. The whole would we doubt not be very entertaining to our Readers, but for Want of Time and Room muſt defer the Re-publication of them to our next. If any of* Hughes's *Brother* Stampmerchants, *or any other Advocates for the late Act◊have tranſmitted ſimilar Letters, as from the Converſation and Character of too many of them there is the higheſt Reaſon to believe, 'tis hoped proper Diligence will be uſed to detect and expoſe them to the Contempt and Infamy they deſerve.*]

At a Superior Court held here a few Days ago, Richard Hodges and John Newington Clarke being convicted of ſtealing Goods out of a Shop in this Town to the Value of £.50 L. m. were ſentenced to pay a Fine of [illegible], to ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment, to pay treble Damages, to be bound for their good Behaviour for 12 Months, and to pay Coſts.

One Margaret Johnſon for beating & abuſing an Infant in the Alms-Houſe in this Town, was alſo ſentenced to ſuffer three Months Impriſonment.

GILBERT DEBLOIS juſt arrived from London in Capt. Freeman, begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers in Town and Country, that he has brought with him a General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon; alſo choice Bohea and Hyſon Tea, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, Spices, Currants, beſt Poland Starch, choice Cheſhire Cheeſe, Loaf Sugar, Split Peas, Gun-Powder, German Steel, beſt London Wool and Cotton Cards, Ruſſia Duck, Sheathing and Drawing Nails, neat genteel Sconce Glaſſes, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The above GOODS will be Sold by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap for ready Money, at the Shop lately improved by Mr. William Tyng oppoſite School-Street, near the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting-Houſe.

Juſt imported in the Ship *Pratt*, Capt. *Freeman*, from *London*, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by

Jane Euſtis,

At her Shop oppoſite the North Side of the Town-Houſe.

A great Variety of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon — among which are a fine Aſſortment of Muffs and Tippets; likewiſe Ermin Trimmings of all Sorts.

* * *

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Ceſar, Samuel Stibbens*, Commander, now laying at *Newbury-Port*, will ſail by the 25th Inſtant. Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. Any Perſon wanting Paſſage, may apply to *Lewis Deblois*, at his Store oppoſite the Golden Ball.

N. B. The Ship is loaded with Lumber, no Oil on board to make a diſagreeable Smell.

A Man's new brown Camblet Cloak with a Crimſon Lining, taken away from Mrs *Wetherhead's*, near the Chaple, laſt Thurſday Fortnight, ſuppos'd by ſome Gentleman in Miſtake for his own; any Gentleman in Poſſeſſion of it, is requeſted to return it, and ſend for his own.

FOUND laſt Night behind a Barrel in Mr. Welles's Diſtill-Houſe Yard, a white half Handkerchief, mark'd M. G. No 6 The right Owner by applying to the Printers hereof, and paying the Charges, may have their Handkerchief again.

Loſt on Wedneſday the 20th ult, between Roxbury & Watertown, a black Sattin Capuchine, pin'd up in a large Silk Handkerchief. Whoever will bring it to the Printers, ſhall be well rewarded.

* * *

A SCHOONER,

To Lett or Sell, being of the Burthen of 112 Tons, three Years old, well found, and extremely well calculated for the Weſt India Buſineſs; ſhe may be ſeen at *Griffin's* Wharff—ALSO to Sell, the Hull of a Veſſel about 75 Tons, to be launched in all November, built by a very faithful Workman—For further Particulars, enquire at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock.

All Perſons that have any Demands on *Ebenezer Stedſon*, of *Dighton*, Bankrupt, are deſired to leave their Accounts with the Hon. *Samuel White*, Eſq; of *Taunton*, or *Joſhua Winſlow*, or *John Rowe*, Eſqrs; at *Boſton*, Truſtees —— And all Perſons indebted to ſaid *Stedſon*, are now deſired to pay their Accounts to the aforeſaid Truſtees, before *November* Court at *Taunton*, otherwiſe they will be ſued.

N. B. The Creditors are deſired to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe on Wedneſday next, at Six o' Clock, on Buſineſs of Importance.

* * *

A Perſon who underſtands making Edge Tools, and Jobbing Work, may hear of a good Employment, by inquiring of Edes and Gill.

A likely Negro Girl, about 19 Years of Age, that can do moſt Sorts of Houſe Work, fit for Town or Country, to be Sold for no Fault. Inquire of the Printers.

* * *

This is to forwarn all Perſons not to truſt *Elizabeth Shaw*, the Servant of me the Subſcriber; for I declare that I will not pay one Farthing that ſhe ſhall contract from the Date hereof.

Boſton, Sept. 11, 1766. JOSEPH MARTIN.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street;

Thirty Hogſheads of Porter.

Alſo, Sundry Engliſh GOODS.

* * *

Public Vendue.

On Thurſday next the 18th Inſtant, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

A Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture, viz. Mahogany Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, Harrateen Bed, Eaſy Chair, Mahogany Cheſt of Draws and Bureau, Spinnet, Couch Glaſs and China Ware, an excellent Eight Day Clock, &c. Some Plate, and a Variety of Kitchen Furniture.

J Russell, *Auctioneer.*

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A very good Chaiſe, almoſt new;— alſo a green Harrateen Bed.

* * *

TO BE LETT,

A large Farm in *Wrentham*, ſeveral Hundred Acres within Fence, and is well proportioned as to Paſture, Tillage and Wood Land; both Engliſh and Meadow, with a good Orchard; a large Houſe on ſaid Farm, four Rooms on a Floor, ſufficient for two Families, and Land enough under Impovement; it lies convenient for two Tenements if that ſhould ſuit beſt, and may be entered on immediately, which indeed would be beſt, becauſe of the Winter Rye, &c. a large new Barn handy to the Huoſe.—The Hay, Indian Corn, Rye, Cyder, &c. of this Year's Growth, is to be ſold at ſaid Houſe.—And as there is about 800 Acres of Wood Land belonging, and all adjoining to ſaid Farm, a fine Opportunity for any one to clear the Land, burn the Wood for Pot Aſh, and to improve ſaid Land. Inquire of Captain *Samuel Stevens* in *Roxbury*, or Doctor *Timothy Stevens* of ſaid *Wrentham*, on the Premiſſes.

* * *

TO BE LET,

A very convenient ſmall Tenement, conſiſting of one handſome Room and Kitchen, Chamber and Kitchen Chamber, Garret and Cellar, a Yard and Pump, and a Garden Spot, pleaſantly ſituated, fit for any credible Family. Inquire of *John Welch*, at his Houſe in Wing's Lane.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Camblets, Callicoes, Cambricks, Cotton Velvets, Garlix, Iriſh Hollands, Lawns, Hankerchiefs, Caps, &c. ſundry Articles of Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

* * *

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings;

A Variety of European Goods,

Houſhold Furniture, &c.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.

* * *

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

To begin at VII o'Clock.

A Coach Bed, Mehogany Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, a Couch, Looking Glaſſes and other Furniture, an aſſortment of European Goods, Watches, Apparel, &c.

* * *

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

Entered In.

Higgins & White from Connecticut. Jarvis from St. Euſtatia. Swan from St. Croix. Hinkley from Guadeloupe. Banfield from Guadaloupe & St Euſtatia. Pearſon from Greenock. Lee from Cadiz. Freeman from LONDON.

* * *

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt,

Six Whites. One Black

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

* * *

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.

Monday, 47 m after	8	Friday, 14 m after	12
Tueſday 36 m after	9	Saturday, 7 m after	1
Wedneſday 29 m after	10	Lord's-day, 52 m after	1
Thurſday, 16 m after	11	Full ◯ 18 Day 11 Mor.	

= Monestry || Vide page 489 ^^: Vide page 498 ◊◊◊ Vide the Stamp Act page 53.

Q pa. 507

QUEBEC, July 28.

Copy of a Letter from the Merchants of Canada, *in Anſwer to one received from a Committee of Merchants in* London.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the laſt mail from New York we received your letter||of the 18th of March, informing us of the repeal of the Stamp◊act, for which we thank you.

As it would not have been attended with any advantage either to yourſelves, or to the reſt of your fellow-ſubjects, ſo it was not neceſſary to *enumerate* the *difficulties* which you have had to compaſs an affair in which you Gentlemen, and the Americans in particular, and the Britiſh nation in general were greatly intereſted. Nevertheleſs, we think with you, that you are juſtly intituled, for the pains which you have taken for the common intereſt, to the privilege of giving your ſentiments with that freedom which is conſiſtent with our connection, as good friends, as fellow-ſubjects, and as traders. In that character you have a right to utter your thoughts upon our *paſt* and *future* conduct in regard to matters which concern the whole community whereof you and we are members. But permit us, Gentlemen, to obſerve that we are at a loſs to conceive what part of *our* conduct you allude to in that paſſage of your Epiſtle wherein you tell us that, 'we muſt know better than 'to imagine that any well regulated government 'will ſuffer laws enacted with a view to public good 'to be diſputed by *lawleſs rioters* with impunity.' If your alluſion is to the ſpirited remonſtrances made by ſome other parts λ of America for the repeal of an act◊which was a public grievance you are miſtaken in the application: And we wonder very much how you could be ignorant of the *ſubmiſſion* with which that oppreſſive act◊was received in this *military* government. As we were not leſs ſenſible than our neighbours of the ill conſequences◊which would have attended the execution of that act,◊neither ſhould we have been wanting in our duty to ourſelves and to our fellow ſubjects by a *ſilence* on that head, had we been under the ſame advantages of Government. For it is our unanimous opinion that no meaſure could be worſe concerted, nor more full of fatal effects than that very◊act; which appears to us to have been propoſed by the enemies both of the colonies and the mother country; for as there is a natural and reciprocally convenient connection between the mother and her daughters, whatever affects the one muſt neceſſarily prejudice the other: So, tho' we did *acquieſce* we muſt candidly acknowledge that it was mere neceſſity and not our inclination which induced us to a compliance; & therefore are not intituled to any merit on that ſcore.

We will readily allow, that there is no government ſo perfect but what may ſome time or other eſtabliſh laws which are *nocive*. But give us leave to, aſk Gentlemen, if the laws ſo enacted ſhould be owing either to miſinformation or miſtakes, or to the frailties of the human mind, whether the oppoſers of ſuch errors in the conduct of the moſt important affairs of the ſtate deſerve the reproachable and diſgraceful appellation of *lawleſs rioters?*

As it is not *juſt*, neither ſhould it be *tolerated*, 'that without proof of inconvenience, tumultuous 'force ſhall be encouraged by a part to fly in the 'face of power eſtabliſhed for the good of the whole.' But, we confeſs our ignorance of what we ſtand accuſed of by this paſſage; & as we know of no ſort of reaſon for ſuch a public accuſation, we beg Gentlemen, that you will point out in what manner and when, 'a part of us hath encouraged a tumultuous 'force to fly in the face of power,' that when we are made ſenſible of our offence we may know how to make *ſuitable* reparation. 'Till then we cannot think of 'exerting our endeavors to cancel the 'remembrance of *flagrant breaches* of public order,' becauſe we do not know of their having had any exiſtence here.

As we have the *warmeſt* attachment to the mother country, which nature can poſſibly admit of, you may be ſure Gentlemen, that both affection and gratitude will ever be conſpicuous in our conduct; both from a natural and convenient connection; but not in particular on the account of the repeal of the Stamp-act,◊which we look upon as highly *neceſſary* for the intereſt of the nation; and therefore, we conſider it as an act of *neceſſity* not of *grace*, as you ſeem to ſuggeſt by your calling it an 'inconteſtible proof of the moderation of the mother 'country.' However, tho' we ſee it in that point of light, we ſhall nevertheleſs entertain ſentiments the moſt favorable upon the occaſion; and conduct ourſelves in ſuch manner exactly as become good ſubjects, ſtudious of our own welfare, the good of our country, and the happineſs of mankind.

We are ſenſible that, under Providence, we are indebted for this happy event to the juſtneſs of the grievance, and to the regard of his Majeſty for the happineſs of his ſubjects, which we ſhall never doubt of: And could we breathe a wiſh here it ſhould be that the nation may be as certain of the *attention* of his miniſters, to whom the bad conſequences of the ill-judged Stamp◊act may ſerve as a leſſon.

As you are pleaſed to ſay that, 'if the Americans 'had acquieſced with the law and dutifully repre'ſented the hardſhips as they aroſe, the relief would 'have been more ſpeedy; & that you ſhould have 'avoided many *difficulties*, as well as not a few UN'ANSWERABLE mortifying reproaches on our ac'count:' Permit us, in our turn, to remark that we differ in opinion with you ſo much as to think the contrary would have happened; and that if the moſt ſpirited oppoſition had not been made, the act would never have been repealed. In which caſe, tho' you might have avoided the *difficulties* and *reproaches* you ſpeak of, it would have been attended with more diſagreeable conſequences to yourſelves & to the reſt of the nation. This reſiſtance to meaſures deſtructive to a commercial & manufacturing people, will be a *leſſon* to us and our poſterity. And animated by this example, by the moſt juſt and conſtitutional motives, by the patronage of the beſt of Princes, and by the attention of the Britiſh legiſlature to the *common* welfare, we ſhall, as they occur, moſt dutifully enumerate our grievances and hope to experience the *truth* of what you have advanced, 'that if by any means laws are or ſhould be enacted 'detrimental or ſeemingly oppreſſive to any part of 'the Britiſh ſubjects, the Britiſh legiſlature will at all 'times with the utmoſt tenderneſs conſider every 'grievance, and redreſs them the moment they are 'known.' In the interim give us leave, Gentlemen, to obſerve that, we think it pity, as well on the account of public tranquility, as of public advantage, that matters which ſo *eſſentially* concern the happineſs of a commercial people are not conſidered with greater attention by thoſe who are *duely qualified* to judge of them. Which, in our humble opinion, would prevent thoſe many and diſagreeable conſequences which happen from an *inconſiderate* determination upon that important point.

Nothing upon our parts ſhall be wanting to impreſs the minds of our fellow ſubjects with the moſt dutiful attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a *juſt* ſubmiſſion to the laws, and, of conſequence, a *due* reſpect for the legiſlature; from a thorough conviction that whilſt we thereby promote the tranquility and felicity of that community whereof we have the honor to be members, we ſhall advance our own. As this is not leſs our inclination than our duty we could wiſh that nothing prevented our compaſſing ſo deſirable a taſk. But, however meaſures may appear to you to have been taken, with a view to the public good, there are *ſome* of a different ſtamp and tendency; At leaſt it appears ſo to us from what has lately been publiſhed here about raiſing exorbitant duties in a manner the moſt unſuitable to the commerce of Canada; and of ſuch a nature that if the ſcheme for raiſing thoſe duties ſhould be put into execution, we are unanimouſly of opinion that ſuch a meaſure will entirely ruin our trade and oblige us to quit this country. The conſequence of which, you are better able to conceive than we can deſcribe in the compaſs of a letter. And as theſe and other inconveniences have been pointed out in the public papers we beg leave to refer you to them; and to obſerve farther, that it happens quite *mal a propos* to over burthen and diſtreſs one part of America ſo very ſoon after the complaints made and the ill conſequences which have attended a conduct of the ſame nature in another part.

The repeal of the Stamp◊act is a public ſervice, by which all ſhare in the advantage ariſing from the event: And therefore both on that account, & on the account of the grievances we ourſelves complain of, we ſee no room for ſuch a profuſion of encomiums as your letter is full of in regard to clemency, public ſpirit, abilities, firmneſs of the adminiſtration, humanity, prudence, patriotiſm of the generality of thoſe who compoſe the legiſlature and magnanimity. And at a time too, "that the Britiſh legiſlature was "provoked by the moſt irritating meaſures from the "conduct of many on our ſide the water." A conduct which we proteſt againſt as we are innocent of the accuſation; as well as ignorant of the tendency of your letter, which appears to us to be written more in a miniſterial ſtile than in that of a friend & merchant. But tho' we cannot well account for your mode of diction we will, with all the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſuppoſe your meaning to be *Good*, tho' the expreſſion be very refined, and therefore both from inclination and gratitude we ſhall profeſs ourſelves, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and oblig'd Servants,
For *a Number* of the Merchants in Canada,
JOSEPH CAWTHORNE.

A young Woman with a good young Breaſt of Milk that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to ſuckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Coachman lately come to Town that can drive from a Chaiſe to a Coach and Six, and underſtands a Kitchen Garden perfectly well, wants Employment. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

William Davidſon,
GARDENER;
Offers for Sale this Fall, or next Spring,

A Collection of young grafed, and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees——Of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks ◊and Nectarines; alſo white Muſcadine Grape Vines, red and white Dutch Current Buſhes, and Gooſeberry Buſhes, double Roſe Buſhes, Aſparagus Plants of the early large Sort; Box, for Edgings of Walks, and Sixty Sorts of Flower Plants and Seeds: Alſo Garden Seeds imported from England, or Seeds ſaved here, more ſuitable for the Weſt Indies, &c. All warranted good, and at the very loweſt Price, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh.

The following Liſt, is a Tax on a Number of the Proprietors, in the Townſhip of *Amherſt*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, for Payment of Taxes now due from the original Rights in ſaid Townſhip, taxed agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly. The Names of the original Proprietors on which the following Tax is due, and the Sum ſet againſt each Name, is as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Edward Band	5	11	4	*Thomas Benecroft*	6	9	7
Samuel Kneeland	5	2	4	*Robert Andrus*	2	19	4
Richard Johnſon	3	9	4	*Not Martin*	1	10	6
Joſeph Majery	1	7	8	*Ebenezer Burrel*	1	15	10
John Inks	1	10	6	*Jona & Job Dodge*	7	12	6
Joſeph Morgan	6	8	0	*Zacheus Perkins*	6	8	0
Joſeph Witham	6	12	10	*Han. Rollins* Heirs	1	16	2
Preſſon ——	24	16	9	The Lands lately claimed by *William Lane*	6	8	0
Eliſha Wilkin's Heirs	1	8	0				
Jacob Symons for *Walcut*	1	4	0				

The Owners of the above Rights are hereby notified to pay the Sum ſet againſt each Name, in Lawful Money to us the Subſcribers (who are impowered by ſaid Act to collect the ſame) at ſaid *Amherſt* by the 14th of *October* next, or ſo much Land belonging to each of ſaid Rights as then be unpaid, will be ſold at a Public Vendue, at the Houſe of *Ephraim Hildreth*, Innholder in ſaid *Amherſt*, the 16th Day of ſaid *October*, Beginning at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Amherſt, *Sept.* 2d, 1766.
WILLIAM PEABODY,
JOHN SHEPARD, jun.

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Clarke,
At his Store near the Long Wharff,

Choice *French* Prize Indigo, a Parcel of very fine Indian dreſſed Deer Skins, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, *Philadelphia* Barr Iron, *&c.*

A few ſmall Kegs of very choice French *INDIGO*—Beſt *Philadelphia* Bar & Pig Iron—Raiſins and Figgs, to be ſold at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh at Store No. 1, South Side of the Town-Dock, oppoſite the Swing Bridge.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran-away the 6th of *September*,

1766, at Night, an Iriſh Man Servant, named *Timothy Conner* about 5 Feet and a half high ſomething pitted with the Small Pox ſpeaks quick broken Engliſh: Has taken with him a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, red Lappel Jacket and a white ditto, Cotton Velvet Breeches, Leather ditto, white Thread Stocking yarn do. white and ſpeckled Shirts, brown Wigg, a good Hatt and Shoes, Frock and long white Trowſers ſome Holes in the Shoes, and a new red Barcelona Handkerchief. He is a Houſe Carpenter by Trade, and has had a large Sum of Money advan'd for him lately 'Tis ſuppos'd he is in Company with one *Whaland*, a luſty Fellow, about 23 Years old wears his Hair ty'd behind, Claret colour'd Cloaths, and a Surtuit, who is likewiſe a Runaway. Whoever ſecures ſaid *Conner*, ſo that his Maſter may have him again ſhall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* Reward, paid by me the Subſcriber,

ROBERT PIERPOINT

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby forbid harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, on Penalty of the Law.

WANTED,
Two Thouſand Pounds O. T.
for which good Security will be given. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A very convenient Houſe to be Lett in Hanover Street. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

(Advertiſements omitted, will be in our next.)

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,
in Queen-Street. 1766.

|| vide Letter page 433 λ vide the Remonſtrances & Reſolves — Index.
◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊ vide the Stamp Act page 53.